The People's Korea

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President KIM IL SUNG

Indicates Another Bumper Crop Taking Shape

A record bumper harvest of rice and corn is taking shape in the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Reports from Pyongyang indicate that all possible measures are being taken to protect the crops from damage by noxious insects and plant diseases.

This bright picture of DPRK farming was painted in President Kim Il Sung's recent on-the-spot guidance to Ryanggang, South Hamgyong and South Pyongan provinces.

According to a KCNA report, Enlarged Plenary Meeting of Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the WPK was held on July 26 under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung. His on-the-spot guidance were also given to work in the agricultural domain of South Hamgyong Province from July 31 to August 3 and to work in the agricultural domain of South Pyongan Province from August 3 to 6.

President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to the Suhung Cooperative Farm in Hamju county, South Hamgyong Province. (Radiophoto)

WPK Ryanggang Province Committee Meeting

The meeting discussed the tasks facing Ryanggang province in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

At the enlarged plenary meeting President Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic guiding compass in successfully carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan and powerfully pushing ahead with socialist construction as a whole.

He said that the cultural and living standards of Ryanggang Province as a whole are as high as those of the plain areas. The Central Committee of the Party is very pleased with the development of the province which had been backward in the past into a developed and civilized province, he declared.

Then he put forward important tasks facing the province. Stressing that the central tasks of Ryanggang Province which has the richest forest resources in the DPRK is to care for forests, conduct afforestation well and extensively develop forestry and forestry chemical industry, he advanced concrete tasks for this.

He also put forward the tasks of increasing non-ferrous ore production.

As a result of the party's far-sighted endeavours for increasing the non-ferrous ore production, a promising non-ferrous ore production base has been firmly built up in Ryanggang Province, he said. He taught that efforts should be concentrated on producing quantities of non-ferrous ores badly needed in various fields of the national economy to further boost their production.

He set forth concrete tasks for further developing auto transport.

Saying that Ryanggang Province has rich hydropower resources as there are many rivers, big and small, he instructed that medium- and small-scale power stations should be built to produce much electricity without great investment.

He advanced tasks for the agricultural domain of Ryanggang Province.

Saying that the most important question in the agriculture of Ryanggang Province is to do wheat farming successfully, he taught that what is important in wheat farming is to do seed selection well and establish an adequate system of fertilizer application.

S.Hamgyong Province

President Kim Il Sung inspected the Suhung Cooperative Farm in Hamju county, the Pongdae Cooperative Farm in Chongpyong county and other cooperative farms and acquainted himself down to details with the agricultural situation of the province and gave programmatic teachings.

Stressing the need to firmly establish a scientific manuring system, he taught that nitrogenous fertilizer, phosphorous fertilizer, potassic fertilizer and other fertilizers should be applied in proper combination.

He said that it is important to make the rice plant bear many ears but what is more important is to make all ears bear good grains.

He also instructed that rice should be protected from damages by high temperature.

Pointing out that their agricultural guidance system is very advantageous, he taught that fuller scope should be given to its advantages to make greater advance in agricultural production.

He said that prevention of damages by noxious insects and plant diseases is very important for increasing maize yield, and gave minute instructions to prevent them.

He noted that Chongpyong county has made a big progress in agricultural production by improving soil well in accordance with the party's policy.

To reap a high and stable harvest, he said, good varieties of maize should be planted. He instructed that more varieties of maize which are dwarf and thick in stalk should be planted.

Having grasped farming conditions as a whole in South Hamgyong Province this year, he expressed great satisfaction with the fact that a very good harvest is foreseen in rice, maize and all other crops. He said that a bumper harvest should be brought in again this year by overcoming all the future possible climatic handicap.

He noted that an unusually good harvest this year is attributable to a sufficient supply of fertilizers. He highly praised and sent thanks to the entire party members and working people of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex who set an example in the production of fertilizers and of the Kowon District Coal Mining Complex who greatly contributed to the production of fertilizers.

S. Pyongan Province

President Kim Il Sung visited the Oeso, Pobu and Ryongjin cooperative farms and other cooperative farms and acquainted himself down to details with work in the agricultural domain, and gave programmatic teachings.

He said that one of the important problems in increasing maize yield at present is to thoroughly prevent damages by noxious insects and plant diseases and instructed that a combat should be strengthened against them.

He praised the workteam for its good cultivation of vine haricot beans and said that all the farms and households should grow much vine haricot beans which are very nutritious so children and farmers may be supplied with them.

Saying that the variety of rice cultivated on the farm is good, he instructed that such varieties should be planted much.

He said that it is important for the agricultural science research organs to conduct many experimental cultivation of crops along with research into seed cultivation.

President Kim Il Sung went to the field of work-team No. 1 of the Pobu Cooperative Farm. He was satisfied with good maize farming there.

He explained the correctness of the policy of the party which put up long ago the slogan that maize is the king of dryfield crops and saw to it that maize was cultivated chiefly in the non-paddyfields.

President Kim Il Sung inspected the tobacco field of the first sub-workteam of the youth tobacco workteam of the Ryongjin Cooperative Farm. Greatly pleased to hear that tobacco output is expected to double as against last year, he sent greetings to the members of the youth sub-workteam who played a big role in tobacco cultivation.

Noting that young people collectively proceeded to the countryside on their graduation from school and are making a big contribution to agricultural production, he said that these young people who work well should be sent to national meetings in the future.

He acquainted himself in detail with tobacco cultivation and gave instructions on doing it well.

What is important in tobacco cultivation, he said, is to correctly ensure the number of plants per *pyong* (one *pyong* is six feet square).

24 Portuguese MPs Call for Prompt GI Pullout

PYONGYANG, August 9 (KCNA)—The President and 23 members of the Assembly of Portugal issued a joint statement on July 27 strongly demanding the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, according to a report.

The joint statement said:

Korea with a long history spanning 5,000 years has been divided into the north and the south for more than 30 years by the artificial barrier standing between them due to the occupation of south Korea by foreign troops, and parents and children, husbands and wives, relatives and friends cannot hear from each other.

Anyone who loves justice and peace cannot but regard these bitter sufferings as his own.

Today different nations on the five continents travel to each other and have exchange between them. But in the single land of the Korean Peninsula a reinforced concrete wall bisecting fellow countrymen is being continuously extended by the south Korean authorities.

Today's reality demands the peace-loving people of the world follow the tension and tragic situation created in Korea and make every effort to put an end to them.

The dialogue between the north and the south which started this year amid the great interest and expectation of the world people has been suspended, like the previous one, contrary to the ardent desire of the Korean people and us.

Considering that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be achieved on the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement, we strongly demand as follows:

Firstly, for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea all foreign troops must immediately and unconditionally withdraw from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Secondly, the north-south dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be resumed at once. To this end, the south Korean authorities must immediately stop building a reinforced concrete wall along the Military Demarcation Line, guarantee free activities of the New Democratic Party and other political parties and public organisations of south Korea and honestly approach the dialogue.

Thirdly, for peace in Korea, the United States must speedily respond to talks proposed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We will wage a consistent struggle till the north-south dialogue has been resumed and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea achieved.

The joint statement was signed by President of the Assembly Teofilo Carvalho Dos Santos, socialist members of the Assembly Alfredo Carvalho, Alberto Antones, Gualter Basilo, Fernando Almeida, Jolo Silva, Franciso Marcelo Curto, Francisco Vidal, Adelino Teixeira Carvalho, Santos Barros, Vitor Fernandes De Almeida, Manuel Pires, Joaquim Parente Mendes Godinho, Jolo Francisco Ludovico Costa, Carlos Caudalinho, Ludorma Das Dores, Ento Elisio De Azevedo, Manuel Dias, Oliveira Rodrigues and Manuel Lemos, and communist members of the Assembly Matos Gago, Sousa Marques, Antonio Joaquim Navalha Garcia and Luis Alfredo Monedeiro.

Seoul Must Come Out for Pan-Nation N-S Negotiation, Dialogue

The south Korean authorities must desist from attempting to monopolize discourse on reunification and come out without delay for wide-range north-south negotiations and dialogue reflecting the will of the whole nation.

So says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) August 6 in an editorial article dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the publication of President Kim Il Sung's historic work "The Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Will Win in Their Common Struggle against U.S. Imperialism" (August 6, 1971).

The article titled "National Reunification Must Be Realised through Wide-Range Dialogue and Negotiations" points out that in his work the great leader gave a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing in our country and put forward an epochal policy of realizing negotiations with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party and public organisations and individual personages in south Korea as a nation-saving measure to pull down the barrier standing between the north and the south and promote the cause of national reunification.

After the August 6 speech of the great leader, contact between the north and the south which had long been closed to each other was realised and the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification made public and a dialogue started to implement the principles, the article says.

It recalls that after the start of the contact between the two sides we made every effort to promote the cause of national reunification through north-south negotiations and each time the dialogue was brought to a standstill we took measures on our own initiative to break the deadlock.

But, it notes, none of our repeated proposals have been realised and the dialogue arranged twice has been ruptured due to the splittist manoeuvres of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The article goes on:

The splittist manoeuvres of the south Korean puppet clique who do not want national reunification and a dialogue for reunification are actively backed by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries who dislike to see the reunification of our country. This was clearly shown by the huddles Carter, the boss of U.S. imperialism, and Yamashita, Director General of the Japan Defence Agency, had with the puppet clique during their recent visit to south Korea.

Carter's announcement on freezing the plan of U.S. troop pullout from south Korea is as good as totally rejecting the independent and peaceful reunification of our country and a dialogue for reunification and the socalled proposal on "three-way talks" he brought forward together with the south Korean puppet clique is nothing but a fig to camouflage their splittist and war manoeuvres.

The south Korean authorities must take the stand of patriotism, change their policy of national split to the policy of reunification and the anti-communist policy to the policy of collaboration with communism, stop the fascist suppression of democratic figures and patriots and discontinue the criminal act of inciting national antagonism and consciousness of confrontation and heightening tension.

The south Korean puppets must stop the treacherous act of prolonging the U.S. troops, occupation of south Korea, ushering in the Japanese militarist forces and leaving south Korea to the U.S. and Japan as their dual colony, clinging to the coattails of the U.S. and Japanese masters.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the aggressive design on Korea and the "two Koreas" plot, withdraw their troops from south Korea and stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to split, fascism and war preparations.

If the U.S. imperialists truly want peace in Korea and her reunification, they must come out for dialogue with us to discuss the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop their reinvasion of south Korea and give up the foolish design to dominate south Korea by "strength."

(KCNA)

Over 2,000 Seoul Policemen Raid at NDP Office

Over 2,000 riot policemen stormed into the south Korean opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) headquarters early morning on Aug. 11 and forcibly removed from the building some 200 women workers who continued their sit-in to protest their debt-ridden company's decision to shut down business.

In the pre-dawn melee, about 50 persons, including girl workers, NDP "national assemblymen" and newsmen, were injured.

Later in the day, a 21-year-old girl, one of the protesters, was found cutting her own left wrist. She was rushed to a hospital but died later.

Seoul city police have taken 172 of the girl workers and 26 NDP members into custody for questioning. The girls reportedly are refusing to reply to the investigators.

The women workers of the Y.H. Trading Co. were conducting their sit-in in the NDP building for the second consecutive day in protest against the firm's decision to shut down its business.

Shortly after midnight on Aug. 10, a chief of the Seoul city police phoned to NDP Secretary General Pak Han Sang at the building, warning that unless the factory girls were made to leave there, they would be forcibly dispersed.

Minutes after the phone call, over 2,000 riot policemen forced their way into the five-story building and dragged the protesters from the fourth-floor auditorium and packed them into buses.

A scuffle ensued between the riot policemen and the girls and NDP officials during the 30-minute police action. The policemen forced them out of the building by firing tear gas bombs.

Fourteen reporters on the scene were beaten by policemen and one of them was hospitalized.

In the incident, riot policemen ejected from the building Kim Yong-Sam and 14 other opposition lawmakers who were spending the night there with the protesters.

Appearing at a press conference later in the morning, Kim denounced the police action, terming it as an act negating the existence of the opposition party and an outrage toward all the south Korean workers and people.

All the political responsibility for this incident should rest with the government, Kim accused.

He also said that a bipartisan meeting between senior office holders, scheduled for next week to smooth over their sour relations, would be canceled.

The CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on August 13, denouncing the repressive Seoul authorities who mobilized more than 2,000 riot policemen to raid at the New Democratic Party office early morning of the Aug. 11 and suppressed some 200 women workers who continued their sit-in there.

In the statement, Chongryun strongly demanded that the Seoul authorities fully accept the request of the women workers and further discontinue fascist-ridden policy against the workers and people.

The south Korean women workers conducted their vigorous sit-in for the rights to existence in the office of the NDP.

Anti-Bomb Conference Held Here

A delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea attended the Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs to mark the 34th Anniversary of the Atomic-Bombing (of Hiroshima and Nagasaki) held in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, August 4-9 and the International Solidarity Conference for Survival, held in Unzen near Nagasaki, Aug. 9-11. A total of 34 delegates from 10 countries were present at the anti-bomb conference.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was delegated to represent the National Peace Committee of the DPRK since it was not possible for the committee to come to this country. The delegation was headed by Paek Jong Won, director of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongryun.

On Aug. 4, the delegation leader made a speech.

In his speech, he declared that the world is faced with the danger of nuclear holocaust and that the U.S. deployed a large amount of nuclear warheads in south Korea.

Next he went on to strongly protest against manoeuvres by the U.S., Japan and south Korean reactionaries to aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula, opposing Korean reunification and create "two Koreas."

The U.S., he demanded, should immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear arms from south Korea and that it should stop interfering in the Korean reunification affair.

Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party referred to the need to set up a Northeast Asian non-nuclear peace zone which would carry great significance in guaranteeing durable peace in Asia.

In the meeting, Paek Han Yong, Chairman of the Consultation of the Second Generation of the Korean Atomic Bomb Victims in Hiroshima Prefecture, made a speech.

Statement Signed by 26 Foreigners

Twenty-six overseas delegates who attended the 1979 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Hiroshima on August 6, issued a statement demanding that the United States administration fulfil its avowed commitment to dismantle all its nuclear weapons in south Korea and withdraw all its military forces from there.

The statement was carried on the August 11 issue of the "Asahi Evening News" and "Mainichi Daily News," English-language dailies in Tokyo.

Follows the full text of the statement.

We, the undersigned, overseas delegates meeting at the 1979 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Tokyo and Hiroshima, Japan, July 31-August 6, 1979, noted with deep concern that the heretofore-available figure of the victims of the atomic-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not include tens of thousands of Koreans killed instantly and that thousands of Korean survivors still today suffer from the aftereffects of the atomic-bombing.

We want to alert the world public to potential nuclear holocaust that may envelop the Korean Peninsula. The American administration refused to withdraw an estimated 700 nuclear warheads kept in place in south Korea, freezing further withdrawals of its armed forces from there for another two years till 1981. The American arms buildup in this region of Asia is continuing at an alarming tempo.

Warning that the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea with their use being openly threatened represents a grave encroachment on the dignity of the Korean people and the rest of mankind and that their presence functions as a major source of constant menace to the peace and security of Northeast Asia, we call upon the administration of the United States:

(1) to fulfill its pledge to withdraw all its nuclear weapons and armed forces from south Korea, and

(2) to halt military assistance in any form which may aid south Korea in acquiring nuclear weapons.

signed by

George Wald, biochemist, USA
John Sommerville, professor emeritus, USA
Peggy Duff, ICDP, U.K.
Robert Aldridge, aerospace engineer, USA
Janet Aldridge, instructional aide, USA
Terry Provance, political organiser, USA
John Halliday, writer, U.K.
Sheila Oakes, National Peace Committee, U.K.
John Hinchicliff, university chaplain, N.Z.
Arthur Chadzingwa, representative, Zimbabwe
Nico Schouten, Stop the Neutron Bomb, Holland
Bert Schijf, export manager, Holland
Bernard Rhodes, boat builder, N.Z.
Baren Ray, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, India
Larry Anderson, American Indian Movement, USA
Madonna Thunderhawk, teacher, USA
Anthony Mullaney, teacher, USA
Jane Hare, USA
Carol Rothman, USA
Betty Sue Lentz, USA
Laurence Carmichael, union official, Australia
Harry Coppola, USA
Jean Ralph, USA
Pamela Mcallister, student, USA

Aug. 6, 1979
Hiroshima, Japan

First Pakistan Juche Seminar Held in Karachi

The First Pakistan Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in Karachi on July 7 under the sponsorship of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

A portrait of President Kim Il Sung was hung on the background of the platform.

The seminar was attended by more than 150 representatives of 15 political parties and public organisations including the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan; the "Committee for Study of Kimilsungism," Karachi, of Pakistan students; the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for the Support of Reunification of Korea; the Pakistan Democratic Front and the Socialist Party of Pakistan.

The seminar opened with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Abdul Malik, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan made a report at the seminar.

He noted that the Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung is extremely profound and original and gives correct answers to all problems arising in the struggle of the peoples for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

He said:

The Juche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything provides people with the most scientific, and revolutionary outlook. It also elucidates a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor and strategy and tactics of the revolution based on their role, and indicates the most convincing methodology of the revolution that makes it possible to successfully solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea brilliantly clarifies the position and role of man in the world.

Man is the master governing the world because man is an independent social being.

The reporter said that the founding of the Juche idea by the President provided mankind with their genuine philosophy and a powerful weapon for social development and pointed out that the Korean people have built a powerful socialist state independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence by brilliantly embodying the Juche idea.

He continued:

To retake the territory and people from the foreign imperialists and reunify the divided country is the greatest aspiration and desire of the entire Korean people and the most pressing immediate task for embodying the great Juche idea in the Korean revolution.

Korea is one, and Korea belongs to the Koreans.

Korea should in no way be divided into two; the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without interference of outside forces.

The entire north and south Korean people, firmly united under the banner of national reunification, will completely smash the "two Koreas" plot and war policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and accomplish the cause of national, peaceful and independent reunification of their country without fail.

The report was followed by speeches.

The seminar adopted a letter to President Kim Il Sung amid loud applause.

A declaration was also adopted at the seminar. (See box)

At the end of the seminar the entire attendants rose to their feet and loudly shouted "Long live respected and belo ved President Kim Il Sung!"

Declaration

A declaration was adopted at the First Pakistan Seminar on the Juche Idea.

The declaration said:

We firmly believe that the Juche idea is a torchlight for the people of the world struggling for freedom and independence and waging a war against imperialism, colonialism and dominionism, as it indicates the way to accomplish the cause of national, class and human emancipation, to build a new and independent society by their own efforts.

Man is the master of everything, and the Juche idea expounds the position and role of man in the world, and thus bring him closer to the understanding of nature and society, conducive to correctly understanding and transforming the world better.

The great Juche idea provides the popular masses with a powerful method of performing their responsibility as the master of the revolution and construction.

We attendants of the seminar take this opportunity to extend our militant solidarity with the peoples of all countries of the world who are engaged in shaping their destinies with their own efforts, and condemn the imperialists, colonialists and dominionists for trying to turn back the wheel of history.

By studying the Juche idea we have assumed a great responsibility to make a deeper study of the great idea and explain it widely in the future on the basis of the successes achieved in study and application, thus fulfilling our historic task of popularising the great idea entrusted to us by the era.

We the attendants of this seminar valiantly declare to dedicate ourselves to building a new society in the light of the great Juche idea holding high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Speeches

The report of Abdul Malik, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation of Pakistan, was followed by speeches at the seminar.

In his speech Zainuddin Khan Rodhi, member of the Central Committee of the Pakistan Workers Organising Committee, said that the Juche idea is an inspiring banner arousing once oppressed and maltreated popular masses to the building of a new life and a guiding compass leading the struggle for independence, sovereignty and social progress to victory.

Javed Ansari, Chairman of the Committee for Study of Kimilsungism, Karachi, of Pakistan students, said that today the world is vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the Juche idea and the world people want to live in accordance with the demand of the Juche idea.

Shahid Ali Zia, Chairman of the Progressive Students Union, declared that with the founding of the immortal Juche idea mankind came to have its genuine guiding idea, guiding theory and banner of struggle. It is a noble duty assigned to us students by the times to energetically study and understand the Juche idea and embody it in life, he said.

Shamim Zanuddin Han, member of the Committee of the Pakistan Democratic Front, said:

The great Juche idea indicates a genuine road for realising the centuries-old desire of the world people to live an independent life and gives to the popular masses a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for governing and transforming nature and world.

The Juche idea brilliantly elucidates the position and role of the popular masses and the principle and ways of their struggle for fully discharging their responsibility as the master of the world, which no one had ever indicated.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a great idea which gives most correct answers to the questions arising in each stage and all fields of the revolution.

Salim Ahmed Qureshi, General Secretary of the Pakistan Solidarity Committee for the Support of Reunification of Korea, said:

The Juche idea is the brilliant idea, theory and method indicating the road of struggle to the world oppressed peoples and the peoples of the third world countries.

The Korean people have thoroughly embodied the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and Korea has become the "homeland of Juche."

The justness and vitality of the immortal Juche idea have been clearly confirmed.

It is the trend of the world to study the Juche idea and it is an irresistible desire of the people to follow the Juche idea.

(KCNA)

Seminar in Namibia

A seminar on "Let Us Achieve the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of the Country," the third part of President Kim Il Sung's immortal classic work "On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," was held on July 27 at the "U.N. Namibia University Committee for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, according to a report.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung was placed on the platform.

The seminar was attended by the members of the study committee.

A report was followed by speeches at the seminar.

The reporter and speakers expressed full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung and stressed that Korea should be reunified in accordance with these principles and policy.

They denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and Carter's south Korean trip and demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors must withdraw from south Korea.

(KCNA)

DPRK Flexibility, Commitment To Reunification (Part 3)

(Continued from the No. 953 issue)

A forward-looking flexible attitude of the DPRK side became more evident when the southern side tried to avoid the Jan. 23 four-point proposal.

The south took issue with what it termed "the unofficial nature" of the Jan. 23 package proposal. Then immediately came on Jan. 25 highly authoritative assurance of DPRK's Vice-President Pak Sung Chul that the package proposals were official and weighty enough to be identified with those of the DPRK Government and the ruling Workers' Party of Korea. The Vice-President is concurrently a member of the decision-making Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party. On Jan. 27, Pyongyang proposed to advance the date for the first working-level meeting to early April from the originally proposed early June.

A follow-up step was taken to make the talks acceptable to the south. Pyongyang took unilateral steps to cease all the calumny and slanders against the south from Feb. 1.

Notwithstanding these sincere attitude of Pyongyang, the south Korean junta behaved itself in an insincere way.

Self-styled southern "deputy Co-Chairman" of the North-South Coordination Commission insisted in the "dialogue between those in authorities." The Seoul side escalated their slanders against the Pyongyang side, when the latter showed sincerity in arranging the meeting early in April. These behaviour of the south side revealed that it had no intention to achieve reunification but the resolve to perpetuate the division of the country.

Its strong commitment to the negotiated reunification prevented Pyongyang from angrily reacting to the unreasonable and provocative action. Pyongyang was well aware that the southern side has no longer in a position to claim to its seat in the north-south coordination commission.

A 1972 north-south accord stipulated that prior agreement should be sought for naming any new member of the coordination commission. In appointing Min Gwan Shik to that post of the southern "deputy cochairman," the southern side failed to get Pyongyang's consent.

Unperturbed Pyongyang set forth on Feb. 5 the proposal to form a suprapartisan National Reunification Preparatory Committee and to meet on Feb. 20 for its arrangement at Panmunjom. The north-south co-ordination body lost reason for existance in dealing with the supreme national issue.

On Feb. 12, Pyongyang named four men as its representatives, led by the representative of the WPK.

The south side still declared the forthcoming contacts were for a meeting of the north-south coordination commission. A conflict developed: Pyongyang wanted a broader-based suprapartisan negotiation of the reunification issue, whereas Seoul tried to evade it by all means, despite their agreement to meet at Panmunjom on Feb. 27. The two sides seemed to be on a collision course. Determined to end the sterile talks and tension Pyongyang declared that it would not mind whoever might come in what capacity from Seoul. It went out of its way to receive any representation from Seoul as an opposite number to the proposed reunification preparatory committee. This flexibility guaranteed the successful first meeting of Feb. 17 at Panmunjom. A total of three rounds of contacts were held.

During the first contact, the DPRK side suggested liaison teams should meet at Panmunjom weekly as all problems could not be solved overnight. To this end, the north side put forward a series of practical proposals including the opening of the hotline for the exclusive use of the liaison representatives of the preparatory committee. However, the Seoul side denounced the credentials of the northern delegation, a visibly high-powered team of comprising a cabinet member and a WPK Central Committee department vice-director.

Such insincere attitude continued even in the second round talks held on Mar. 7. The southern side tried to avoid the discussion of the basic problem. Seoul persisted in the resumption of the NSCC. Pyongyang remained patient with the south side. It stated: "It is a self-contradiction and an inconsistency of logic for the south side to allege that it observed the agreed points of the coordination commission, while negating the basic idea and principles which constitute the essential contents of the joint statement." It also patiently explained the DFRF was an authoritative and responsible organ.

At the third round contacts on March 14, Pyongyang suggested mutual concessions. Fully taking into account the assertions of the south side, Pyongyang proposed a new concessionary compromise measure out of the single-hearted desire to have fruitful productive dialogue.

FIRSTLY, to drop the name of the DFRF on the condition that the south side doesn't claim the representation of the coordination commission now defunct;

SECONDLY, the name of the liaison representatives of each side shall be the "liaison delegation of the political parties, public organizations and authorities" of the north side or the south side;

THIRDLY, in conformity with the new appellation of the liaison representatives, the liaison delegation of the north side shall be composed of the present representatives of the WPK, the Korean Democratic Party, the DFRF and the DPRK Government; and

FOURTHLY, considering that all the proposal advanced and steps taken by the DPRK side since Jan. 23, are valid as ever on the basis of the recognition that the above-mentioned steps shall not have an essential influence on the already started contact between the liaison representatives, two sides shall confirm the stand on normalizing the contact which already made a new start and confirm its original mission to discuss and solve the problem of forming the preparatory committee.

No concession was offered by Seoul. Far from honestly responding to the new proposal, Seoul brought forward an absurd problem such as the "contact between working level representatives" in an attempt to replace the already started contact between the liaison representatives with it. And it broached again the problem of the NSCC and tried to slander the north side.

Another comprise alternative was introduced. The north expressed its readiness to hold a contact between working-level representatives as proposed by the south side. The spectacular flexible behaviour terrified Seoul, which felt that it was put on the defensive. The Seoul officials refused to let known to the south Korean public each concessionary proposal from Pyongyang. They attempted to mislead the public and impute the blame on to the north for the planned rupture of the resumed talks.

The south Korean side staged unprecedented large-scale military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit '79" from March 1 with the U.S. at the moment that the north-south contacts were under way.

Pyongyang proposed on Mar. 2 for the discontinuation of all military actions antagonizing the opposing side from Mar. 1, the very date.

South Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin on Mar. 13 predicted the breakdown of the resumed north-south contact, on the ground of the north's alleged use of the appellation of the DFRF for its representatives.

As the resumed north-south contacts faced difficulties, Pyongyang issued a series of statements and expressed its readiness to seek a new compromise. In its Mar. 27 statement it proposed to have contact on Apr. 2. On that day, the south side representatives did not turn up. Pyongyang issued a statement and said that the representatives of each side might be called liaison working-level representatives of the north or the south and if the south side couldn't accept even it, consultation might be held to have an other mutually-accepeted name. It proposed to meet on Apr. 10.

The Seoul side rejected the contact on Apr. 10 and still urged a responsible representative appointed by the authorities.

The insincere attitude is nothing but a design to make the dialogue a monopoly of the south Korean authorities.

Pyongyang reiterated on Apr. 10 that it is ready to meet the south side with good faith, if the south side discards its wrong stand and responds to the sincere efforts of the north to advocate dialogue.

The Mar. 23 issue of "The Far Eastern Economic Review," Hong Kong-based magazine, said: "...it appears now that it (Pyongyang) wants to keep the contact with the south going, and even offer something substantial to Seoul."

When the newly-elected south Korean Opposition New Democratic Party President Kim Yong Sam expressed on June 11 his readiness to meet with the responsible person of the north for the reunification, Pyongyang promptly responded to it.

On June 26, Pyongyang issued the statement of the KCNA and said: "We are always ready to meet not only the president of the NDP but also the president of the Democratic Republican Party, if he wants it...."

When Seoul and Washington clamoured about "three-way talks" aimed at "two Koreas" in their joint statement on Jul. 1, Pyongyang observed in its Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement that the door still opens for a dialogue with the south Korean authorities, political parties, and social organizations.

On a controversial tripartite conference, Premier Li Jong Ok July 13 said at the banquet in honour of Burmese Prime Minister: "We clarified our new stand that if the U.S. side requests insistently, we will allow the south Korean authorities to participate as an observer in the talks between us and the United States for discussing the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement." (Concluded)

Some Factories Fulfill Their 2nd 7-Year Plan

PYONGYANG (KCNA)— A number of production units of the country have fulfilled their assignments envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) ahead of schedule.

A tunnelling platoon of the Ungok Coal Mine and the February 8 Vinalon Complex carried out its assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan on May 22.

A tunnelling platoon of the Anju District Coal Mining Complex fulfilled its six years' assignments and more than 30 platoons under the Tanchon District Mining Complex their two years' or three years' or four years' quotas of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The two years' targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan were hit by more than ten factories in North Hwanghae Province, 19 locally-controlled industrial factories in South Hamgyong Province, a number of railway stations, and no small number of production units of power and machine building industries, forestry, fishery and textile industry.

Signal achievements have been reported from individual innovators. Among numerous target-hitters of the Second Seven-Year Plan throughout the country are Li Yong Ae, a moulder of the Rakwon Machine Plant; An Myong Hui, a weaver of the Sariwon Textile Mill; Pyon Jong Suk and Cim Jong Ok, spinners of the Sinuiju Textile Mill,and Rim Chun Ok and Kwon Hyon Suk, weavers of the same mill.

At the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, four weavers fulfilled their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan and 238 weavers more than two years' quotas.

While fulfilling their assignments under the long-term plan ahead of the set time, the working people of the country are accelerating Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy by displaying a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm.

The nation's total industrial output value in 1978, the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, was 17 per cent greater than the previous year. This was an increase higher than the growth rate of industrial production envisaged in the Second Seven-Year Plan— an annual average of 12.1 per cent.

In the first six months of this year, the total industrial output value increased 16 per cent above the same period last year.

In this period the output of coal rose to 111 per cent, electricity to 115 per cent, steel to 110 per cent, machine tools to 140 per cent, tractors to 113 per cent, excavators to 230 per cent, chemical fertilizers to 110 per cent, chemical fibres to 150 per cent, cement to 130 per cent, textiles to 124 per cent.

The working people are energetically waging an increased production drive to carry out this year's assignments more than one month ahead of schedule.

Workers of the Sariwon Textile Mill in North Hwanghae Province are making all-out efforts to fulfill their assignments of the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

Workers of the agricultural chemicals shop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex (South Hamgyong Prov.) have turned out large quantities of efficient agricultural medicines.

Motga-Rimyongsu Railway Electrified

The electrification of railway between Motga and Rimyongsu, Ryanggang Province, was completed.

With the electrification of this railway section, the working people visiting the revolutionary battle sites there from different parts of the country will be provided with a condition for more pleasant journey and freight transport will be increased in this section.

The railway builders and their helpers who participated in the project successfully conducted much work including building of electric poles, laying of electric wire and construction of transformer substations in this scores of *ri* long section in a brief period, upholding the decision of the 18th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the WPK, and opened it to traffic much earlier than scheduled.

A meeting for opening the electrified railway line to traffic was held on July 31 at Motga Railway Station.

The electrification has been completed this year in eight railway lines— Taegon-Chikdong, Haksan-Maebong, Pyongnamsinchang-Chonsong, Kumya-Pungnam, Sinsongchon-Changsang, Kujang-Ryongam, Oryong-Ryongmun and Sinanju-Huichon.

Two Soldiers Defect to DPRK

Kim Yong Jin, 24, lance corporal belonging to the third squad, first platoon, fifth company, second battalion, 15th regiment, first division of the south Korean puppet army, came over to the northern half of the Republic across the Military Demarcation Line, KCNA reported on Aug. 4.

He expressed joy at having realized now his desire to be embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland.

Explaining the motive of his defection here, he said:

Hard toil, hunger, brutal corporal punishment and spiritual sufferings were what awaited me in the "ROK army".

The violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi clique is fully applied to the "ROK army" which is maintained by fascist military discipline. The "ROK army"life is little different from a life in prison without bars.

When the whole nation desires the independent reunification of the country so ardently, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, with the encouragement of the Americans, is staging war exercises almost every day and building a reinforced concrete wall along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line to bisect the country once and for all.

Is there anyone who, with reason, can tamely connive at the manoeuvres of war and split?

He went on:

With the day of demobilization drawing near, to find a job was a more serious problem of concern to me.

What road should I choose? After many days of pondering, I keenly realized that the only way I should take was to come to the northern half of the Republic where the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung shapes bright policies for the people. So I determinedly came over to the north, seizing upon a chance while I was in the frontline area.

Kim Yong Jin is now spending happy and worthy days amid the kindred, warm hospitality of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

On the other hand according to a Aug. 6 KCNA report, Chong Ryo Sop (23) who was serving as private first class in the third platoon, C company, first battalion, second cavalry regiment, seventh army corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army stationed in West Germany, came over to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea some time ago.

He and his parents were emigrated from south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the United States, where he was conscripted into the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and dispatched to West Germany.

He regarded it as a greatest shame to be taken to the United States and enlisted in the aggressor army. He could no longer endure the disgraceful life of national insult and maltreatment he had to lead in the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, dispatched to an overseas base to be used as a tool of aggression.

He thought for a long time how to free himself from the position of a mercenary soldier who is dehumanized and cannot live in peace even for a moment.

Finally, he realized that the place he should choose is not south Korea or any capitalist country where money is everything but the northern half of the Republic daily developing and prospering under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, and firmly made up his mind to come over to the DPRK.

When he was allowed out, he seizing the chance, succeeded in deserting from his unit and came over to the socialist homeland.

Chong Ryo Sop is now spending happy days amid the warm care and hospitality of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

Brief Look at 6-Year Kim Dae Jung Case

"What I had wanted the Japanese government to do was to take a second look at human rights with the solution of my problem as the turning point. And I am disappointed that Japan has ignored the issue of human rights," said Kim Dae Jung in an interview with the Japanese daily newspaper "Asahi Shimbun."

It is 6 years since Kim Dae Jung, one-time south Korean "presidential" candidate, who had been an active political foe of Pak Jung Hi was kidnapped at high noon from a downtown Tokyo hotel.

Although six years have passed, the Kim affair is not yet quite over. Public memory is not short in the case of the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung. The Korean and Japanese peoples still remember the case, it must not be forgotten.

At the end of last year he was "released" from the Seoul National University Hospital, even now he is under house arrest.

During the last 6 years, all the ins and outs of the case have been disclosed clearly and it has been a common knowledge that Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA agents.

The south Korean authorities have repeatedly stated that no south Korean "government" agency was involved in the case. But the involvement of the KCIA is indisputable.

In the first stage of the investigation, Japanese investigators uncovered evidence to link the south Korean "government" and specifically the Korean CIA to the deed.

The most convincing evidence was "fingerprints." Since it was reported that fingerprints left behind in the Hotel Grand Palace matched those of Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, there is nothing more to say. Everybody knows that no two persons in the world have the same fingerprints.

Up until now, the south Korean "regime" has made desperate efforts to cover up the truth about the case and the Japanese government has helped the Pak junta to justify its view by agreeing to a "political settlement".

The Pak junta planned to kidnap and assassinate Kim Dae Jung for its political survival. At the time when the incident occurred, Kim was the strongest political foe of Pak and a key figure leading the democratic movement of south Korea.

He ran a close second to Pak in the 1971 "presidential" election and when he left south Korea as an outspoken critic of the one-man "regime" of Pak Jung Hi, he was trying to organize opposition to Pak among Koreans in Japan and the United States.

Kim's criticism of the repressive Pak "regime" won active support from Korean communities, politicians and intellectuals in both Japan and the United States.

Meanwhile, the desire of the Korean people for national reunification became stronger than ever before following the announcement of the north-south joint statement.

The anti-Pak movement was growing among the south Korean grassroots and talks between north and south Korea were just under way.

The KCIA agents at the dictates of Pak Jung Hi who has regarded human rights violation as a means of existence, Aug. 8, 1973 kidnapped Kim Dae Jung, for the purpose of putting an end to his political and physical life, who had called for the reunification of Korea and democratization of the south Korean society.

Because of pressure from Washington and press reaction in the outside world, Pak did not dare to kill Kim Dae Jung.

Frankly speaking, the present rulers of south Korea seized power by a military coup d'etat on May 16, 1960 in order to suppress the south Koreans who rose up for Korean reunification.

The Pak junta murdered a great number of patriots and oppressed the broad sections of people and ruthlessly violated the basic human rights of the south Korean people at home and abroad.

It can be said that the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was part of human rights violations committed by the dictatorial Pak "regime."

The Pak "regime" carried out the the kidnapping plan by using KCIA agents, some Japanese right wing elements and ex-officers of the Japan Self-Defense Forces.

A former south Korean "diplomat" Li Jae Hyon claimed that the abduction in Japan of Kim Dae Jung was engineered and executed by up to three dozens of agents of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, some of whom were assigned to the "embassy" in Japan.

Lim Chang Yung, former south Korean "ambassador" to the United Nations charged that the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was planned at the highest level in the south Korean "government", saying that in south Korea Pak rules and nothing can be done without his knowing.

Though the south Korean authorities have staunchly denied any involvement in the plot, nobody of common sense will be fooled by their remarks.

And it is none other than the Japanese ruling circles that have always taken sides with the Pak junta.

The fact that the KCIA, a south Korean "government" organ, had a direct hand in the kidnapping means that Japan's sovereignty had been trampled upon, and apart from Kim Dae Jung's political position, his basic human rights were infringed upon.

Of late, the declassified United States State Department documents have revealed once again that the abduction was the work of the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

The documents prepared by the Foreign Ministry of Japan have made clear the grave fact that the Japanese government had an extremely clear picture of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, and the involvement of the KCIA.

Even confronted by such clear evidence, the Japanese government has not tried to reconsider the "political settlement" of the case.

The reason why the Japanese ruling

Ex-"presidential" candidate Kim Dae Jung

circles are trying to bury the kidnapping case into oblivion, categorically refusing a review of the "political settlement" is that the collapse or weakening of the Pak "regime" will inevitably have a disadvantageous influence on Japan, especially, on its political and economic circles, and that the dirty fusion between the south Korean Pak "regime" and the Japanese reactionaries will be exposed for all to see.

The Pak junta must assume full responsibility for the Kim Dae Jung case and stop violating the human rights of the south Korean people, and stop suppressing the democratic forces in south Korea and come to the forum of north-south talks for reunification.

The Japanese authorities must investigate the case and arrest criminals as quickly as possible.

A thorough and full-scale probe into the case is the only key to solving the case.

"An inconclusive political solution is not good. Truth will eventually be exposed and it will have adverse effects on future Japan-south Korea relations," said Kim Dae Jung in an interview with the "Asahi Shimbun."

As he said, settling the case in a questionable manner like a "political settlement" will only result in increasing suspicions about the dirty ties between the south Korean and Japanese ruling circles.

The Japanese government must make all possible efforts to fully investigate the case and rescue Kim.

From the standpoint of justice, it is vitally needed to bring Kim Dae Jung to Japan where he was kindapped.

Whether Kim Dae Jung will again engage in anti-Pak activities after he comes to Japan or whether he will seek asylum in the United States should be left to Mr. Kim himself.

His freedom should be guaranteed in order for Japan to prove its claim that it is a democracy.

Major Dates

1973

Aug. 8: Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by the "KCIA" agents from Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo.

Aug. 13: Kim Dae Jung returned to his home in Seoul city.

Sep. 5: Kim Dong Un, the first secretary of south Korean "embassy" in Japan was decided as one of the culprits of the case.

Nov. 2: "Prime minister," Kim Jong Pil visited Japan and talked with Premier Tanaka. The first political settlement was done, concluding the case was carried out by Kim Dong Un himself.

1974

Sep. 19: Shiina, special envoy visited south Korea. He handed "Shiina Memo" over south Korean authorities.

1975

Jul. 24: The Japanese Foreign Minister, Miyazawa declared the second political settlement of the case.

Dec. 13: Seoul district court passed a judgement of one year imprisonment and 50,000 won's fine upon Kim Dae Jung.

1976

May 17: Donald Ranard, the ex-south Korean chief of the U.S. State Department concluded in the Fraser Panel that the case was done by the "KCIA" agents.

May 26: Seoul district court prosecuted eighteen persons, including Kim Dae Jung who had something with the "Declaration of the Democracy and National Salvation" on charges of violation of "emergency decree No. 9."

Aug. 28: The first trial of the case was decided. Kim Dae Jung was sentenced eight years' imprisonment.

1977

Jun. 22: Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" testified in the hearing session of the U.S. House of Representatives that the Japanese National Police Agency was well aware of the KCIA's involvement.

Jun. 26: The utterance of Takahashi Mikio, the then chief of the Japan National Police Agency was made clear that Kim Dae Jung case was carried out by the "KCIA" agents.

1978

Jun. 6: In the Fraser Panel, Kim Sang Gun, the then south Korean secretary to the U.S. testified that the case was carried out by the KCIA agents.

Jun. 21: Colby, ex-CIA chief made public that at that time CIA in the U.S. had already known the criminal acts of "KCIA." The fact was also made public in the U.S. Congress that the "KCIA" agents in the U.S. had planned to assassinate Kim Dae Jung in 1973.

Nov. 1: The Fraser Panel announced the result of the survey disclosing that Kim Dae Jung was abducted by the KCIA.

1979

May 11: Secret documents of the U.S. State Department disclosing the criminal acts of the KCIA were released.

Jun. 3: The Japanese newspaper, "Mainichi Shimbun" disclosed that it obtained documents showing the Japanese government had been well aware of KCIA involvement in the plan to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

Jun. 5: In the question and answering session of the House of Councilor Prime Minister Ohira expressed his view that he won't restudy the "political settlement" on the Kim Dae Jung case.

Rodong Sinmun Flays Washington's Quick Reaction Corps Plan

At the "U.S.-Japan working meeting on questions of security" held recently in Honolulu, the U.S. side announced that a "quick reaction corps" would be activated to be deployed in the U.S. mainland separately from the Seventh Fleet and the advance units of the marine corps present in Asia, and be dispatched specifically to the Korean Peninsula.

In this connection Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea)August 7 printed a commentator's article, which said: This bespeaks that the U.S. imperialists bossed by Carter have actually drawn up a plan for another Korean war and are translating it into practice.

The activation of the "quick reaction corps" is aimed especially at carrying out the "short-term operational plan" and "emergency plan for nuclear war" drawn up already by the U.S. imperialists for another war of aggression in Korea.

The military moves of the U.S. imperialists to perfect preparations for a new war in Korea have become grave since the south Korean tour of Carter, the boss of U.S. imperialism.

Now it has become all the more apparent that Carter's freezing of "troop pullout" plan is not merely aimed at maintaining the U.S. military occupation of south Korea but seeks the sinister aim of hastening preparations for another war against the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists try to convert Chinhae port of south Korea into a base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet and activate the "third aircraft carrier unit" which will operate in the areas surrounding Korea and Japan.

They keep sending Guam-based "B-52" strategic bombers to south Korea to conduct bombing exercises in the sky above south Korea. Why are they with so many ground, naval and air force bases in the Pacific, trying to build a base of the aggression fleet in south Korea and conducting bombing exercises in the sky above south Korea? This is because the United States has a sinister plan to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

What is this if not preparations for a war in Korea and the Far East?

The U.S. imperialists bossed by Carter pursue the aggressive design on Korea in a more naked way and back up the policy of splitting Korea with "strength" in an attempt to keep hold on south Korea and, further, try to resort to force of arms against our Republic.

Such acts of the U.S. imperialists are those of warmaniacs.

The Korean people will never tolerate the criminal manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the article says, and stresses:

U.S. imperialism is the disturber of peace in Korea and the basic obstacle to her reunification.

The U.S. imperialists must put an immediate end to their reckless war policy against our people and quit south Korea without delay, taking along all their troops and weapons of destruction.

Analysis of "Quick Reaction Corps"

The United States and Japan Aug. 2 wound up the "11th consultative meeting of the bilateral security subcommittee" held from July 2 in Honolulu.

At the meeting, discussions reportedly centered on the recent situation in Asia and on what role the U.S. military forces stationed in Asia and the Western Pacific region should play during the next couple of years.

On his return from the working-level meeting Watari Akira, vice-director-general of Japan's Defence Agency Aug. 5 told reporters that at the consultations the U.S. side said that the administration was drawing up plans to promptly dispatch troops in the event of an "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Watari said that the U.S. side did not elaborate, saying merely that the scale and manner of action to be taken would depend on the kind of emergency it had to deal with.

It was the first time that the Korean Peninsula had been mentioned as a theater of planned military action.

The foreign press reported that the plans disclosed in Honolulu were the same as were earlier reported. In June, the United States announced that the creation of a 110,000-man independent fighting force, which could be deployed in the Middle East in the event of an emergency without drawing elements from the U.S. forces stationed in other regions, was under way. About the same time the Washington Post reported on a plan to create a special intervention force.

A "rapid-reaction strike force," a tentative name disclosed this time is different from the "corps deployed in the front," including the Seventh Fleet and Marine division in Okinawa.

The former is a U.S. aggressive force to be promptly dispatched to the Korean Peninsula in the event of an "emergency" there while deployed in the U.S. mainland in peace time.

The U.S. plan to organize what it calls a "rapid-reaction strike force" was disclosed by the U.S. daily Philadelphia Inqiurer dated May 30, 1978.

A high-ranking Pentagon official was quoted as saying that their force would consist of :1) five to eight army and marine divisions 100,000 strong; 2) one aircraft carrier and one wing (72 war planes) from the Tactical Air Command (TAC) and 3) strategic airlifters for strengthening quick transportation capability.

In accordance with Carter's direction to organize a "rapid-reaction strike forces" the National Security Council and the Pentagon have been studying the plan and making preparations for an activation of a "special force" through the massive "U.S.-south Korea combined war games" such as "Team Spirit."

Ro Jae Hyon, south Korean defense minister told the "national assembly" on July 30 that both governments of south Korea and the U.S. had agreed on the question of air lift units, the number of aircrafts and military supplies to be sent to south Korea in the event of an "emergency" there.

Intensified Tripartite Mil. Integration (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

CONCRETE MEASURES

In order to further strengthen the "tripartite military alliance system" the three allies of the U.S., Japan and south Korea have discussed concrete measures through mutual visits by their military brasshats.

According to what was officially announced, nearly 40 U.S. military officials visited south Korea from January 1977 to July this year.

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, Deputy Defense Secretary Duncan, the U.S. Army Secretary, the U.S. Air Force Secretary and such military bigwings as the chiefs of staff of the U.S. Army Navy and Air Force and the commander of the U.S. Marine corps flew into south Korea during this period. (Brown and Duncan visited there three times respectively in this period.)

Four-star generals of the general headquarters of the U.S. Pacific Forces flew into there one after another. Among them were Weisner, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, the commander of the U.S. Pacific Air Force and the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet. Weisner went there three times in the period from May last year to July this year.

All these brasshats met and held warlike meetings with south Korean counterparts inspected military bases on the front and in the rear to examine the war preparedness of the U.S. forces and south Korean army units.

In March last year Carter ordered the Pentagon to activate a "mobile striking unit" with 5-8 divisions of ground and marine corps forces supported by an aircraft carrier, a tactical air force formations and long-distance strategic war-planes for troop transport. This force will reportedly be a "rapid-reaction unit" to be hurled into Korea in case of a "contingency" there.

According to a recent announcement made by Watari Akira, vice-director general of Japan's Defense Agency who attended the "11th meeting of the U.S.-Japan security consultative subcommittee" held in Honolulu on August 2-3, the U.S. was working on plans to promptly dispatch troops in the event of an "emergency on the Korean Peninsula."

An "emergency alart unit," he said, would be composed of three brigades of the Third Marine Corps Division and 20-25 warships belonging to the Seventh Fleet and 9 war plane squadrons and tactical flying corps based in Okinawa.

It was also announced by the U.S. Navy Secretary in April last year that Washington would send up to 85 percent of its Pacific Fleet to the Korean front in case of a "contigency" there.

The "U.S.-south Korea combined forces command" was set up and the "467th tactical fighter corps" consisting of "F-4D Phantom" fighter-bombers and a tank unit activated with "M-60 A-1" tanks were additionally deployed in south Korea last yaer at the end of repeated defense secretary Brown's tours of south Korea.

The commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet visited south Korea five times in the last two years or so to work out a plan for converting Chinhae Port, South Kyongsang Province, into a main base of the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

In parallel dangerous efforts to strengthen military tieups between south Korea and Japan have become more apparent recently. This is well exemplified by the latest visit of Defense Agency Director General Yamashita to Seoul.

In his interview given by the Tokyo correspondent of the south Korean daily "Choson Ilbo," Yamashita July 28 said that the build-up of the Self-Defense Forces was closely linked with "the situation on the Korean Peninsula" and was being conducted within the framework of the "Japanese-American security treaty."

This was the first trip to south Korea by a high-ranking incumbent Japanese military leader.

In March this year, Kim Jong Hwan, the chairman of the south Korean joint chiefs of staff stopped over in Japan on his way home from the United States and held a series of talks with the leaders of the Defense Agency here and the Self-Defense Forces. He called upon his Japanese counterpart to intensify bilateral cooperation in military affairs.

From the end of April to May, Nagano visited south Korea for the purpose of "military inspection." Meanwhile the chairman of the Japanese Joint Chiefs of Staff, Takashima is scheduled to visit the U.S. shortly.

Each staff officer of the ground naval and air forces of the SDF went to south Korea to inspect military and training facilities and to acquaint themselves with the development of weapons and so on.

The Seoul side inspected the bureau of the staff officer of the SDF and various sections of the Defense Agency, the Defense Institution and the head office of technical study.

Japanese generals are deepening military cooperation with the United States. Takeda, the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the SDF, said in Tokyo on August 1 that he intended further to promote consolidation of the Japanese-American military alliance.

He noted specifically that he "seeks to conscientiously advance forward the joint combat training of the armed forces of Japan and the United States" in accordance with "the basic principles of the Japanese-American cooperation in the sphere of defense," which were endorsed last year.

The U.S. Government has officially requested the Congress to approve deliveries to Japan of early warning aircraft which will make it possible to ensure an exchange of operational data between the SDF and the U.S. Seventh Fleet.

Questions of cooperation between SDF and the American troops stationed in Japan are to be discussed at a meeting between head of the Japan Defense Agency Yamashita and commander of the U.S. troops in Japan lieutenant-general Ginn.

On August 11, Yamashita will visit the United States to have negotiations with U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown, which are bound to give a fresh impetus to the expansion of Japanese-American military links.

Finally all facts eloquently prove that the "tripartite U.S.-south Korea-Japan military alliance system" has been strengthened and reorganized in accordance with Washington's Asian strategy for the 1980's.

These moves to intensify the "tripartite military cooperation system" will never help remove what the three allies call "a factor of instability" on the Korean Peninsula but, on the contrary, it will aggravate tension on the Korean Peninsula and obstruct the independent peaceful reunification of Korea. (End)

"Two Koreas" Plot (2)

Aim of Proposed N-S U.N. Admission

(Continued from the previous issue)

The splittists within and without, including those in the UN regard the UN as a favourable theatre for freezing the division of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

The Seoul authorities urge "simultaneous admission into the UN" so as to legitimize its existence. Scared by the gathering momentum of the movement for reunification following the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement and the loss of its international prestige, they declared the creation of "two Koreas" to be its fundamental policy in his so-called "special statement" issued on June 23, 1973, "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the UN."

Their argument is that north and south Korea should enter the UN separately and simultaneously in order to facilitate the reunification process, whereas this argument is aimed at making "two Koreas" recognized internationally through the UN and putting into practice their "one-nation-with-two-state" theory.

Washington and Seoul try to fabricate "two Koreas" through the UN; this is designed to justify the division of Korea by applying to divided Korea the general practice that today all countries admitted to the UN have their existence and position internationally recognized as independent states.

This is why they have persistently try to realize "simultaneous entry into the UN of the north and south of Korea" and "separate admission of south Korea to the UN."

The methods employed for perpetuating division through the UN, without exception, aimed at keeping Korea divided indefinitely, not at realizing the reunification of Korea.

The UN Charter states that a respectable public organization of any given country may enter the UN specialized agencies to strengthen and develop international technical and practical cooperation.

A long time has passed since the Seoul authorities were able to act as if theirs were the "only legitimate government" representing the whole of Korea as they entered a number of international organizations unilaterally. Therefore, it is natural for the DPRK, the only legitimate state in Korea, to join various international specialized organizations.

But as the UN is a world political organization, if the north and the south should enter the UN as "two Koreas," this would mean a public recognition of the two states.

There is an essential difference between admission to the UN and entry into the UN specialized agencies.

South Korea is not entitled to enter the UN because the south Korean "regime" is a bogus regime which was rigged up by foreigners and is maintained with the bayonets of foreign troops and because south Korea is nothing but a complete colony and military base of foreign countries. The south Korean junta is a puppet "regime" which cannot represent the south Korean people and cannot exercise any sovereignty.

The "entry of two Koreas into the UN" advocated by the splittists within and without is intended to have the south Korean puppet regime recognized internationally and to make it easier for foreign countries to make colonial inroads into south Korea.

The south Korean authorities charged the United Nations with "inability" and "weakness" when it took a favourable measure for Korea's reunification. But they clamour about the "advantage" of the admission to the UN when they want to use it for their splitting machinations.

Entirely unjustifiable are plots of any sort being hatched by the splittists to create "two Koreas" through the UN.

If south Korea is "admitted to the UN," the south Korean "regime" will act as if it were a legitimate one in Korea. If the north and south of Korea enter the UN, separately, Korea, a single nation, will be recognized internationally as two states and Korea's division be fixed permanently. As a result, the eager desire of the Korean people for reunification will not be realized, the division will continue indefinitely, the situation will not be stabilized in Korea and tension and the danger of war will persist there.

The question of Korea's entry into the UN is unthinkable apart from the question of Korea's reunification. If the question of Korea's entry into the UN is discussed for the sake of division, not for the sake of reunification, it will be running counter to the aspirations of the Korean people.

Therefore, Korea should not enter the UN before its reunification in accordance with the unanimous will of of the whole nation if the division of the country is to be prevented and reunification achieved. Korea should enter the UN as one Korea after the reunification is achieved or a north-south confederation is set up.

This will enable north and south Korea to work together on an international arena and create an international situation favourable to the Korean people for the reunification of their country.

(To be continued)

Sex-Package Tour to S. Korea: NY Times

The south Korean junta pursued immoral "prostitution tourism" as a means of getting foreign currency. The south Korean authorities officially claim that "prostitution tourism" is a monopoly without monopolists and that it requires no big capital and equipment without any worry about supply and demand, stressing the need to encourage it.

The Japanese English-language paper "Asahi Evening News" carried on Aug. 9 an article headlined "'Sex Package Tours' to Korea, S.E. Asia" written by Henry Scott-Stokes, reporter of the New York Times.

It reads in part as follows:

Grizzled farmers from the flatlands around Tokyo, small-business men from the suburbs, groups of doctors, dentists and real-estate agents gather every day at Tokyo's bustling Narita International Airport. They are participants in all-male package tours destined for Seoul, Taipei and....., cities that cater to the desires of about 1.2 million Japanese men a year. Many carry only overnight bags, indicating that their stays abroad will be short.

An unknown proportion of these men—"possibly as high as 80 percent," according to a travel agent here—travel mainly to buy sex at clubs, brothels and hotels, paying about $300 to $400 for four-day trips, not including erotic extras.

This "sex package tour" trade, of which airlines and travel agents mostly profess ignorance, began 10 years ago, when many Japanese were able to travel abroad as tourists for the first time since 1945, and since the mid-1970s it has attracted virulent criticism by women activists in Japan. "Sex imperialism, hah!" said Takahashi Kikue, an activist in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "Literally millions of men pouring out of this country every year in all-male groups to our former colonies or places we took in war, to Taipei, to Seoul,...—call that tourism?"

"These sex package tours are a disgrace on the nation, a shame for Japan Air Lines, which is the biggest carrier and knows the score," said Mrs. Takahashi.

".... Park of south Korea.... indirectly encourage this so-called 'tourism,' prostitution by another name, to build their sex chequers," she said. "Selling their women to our men in packages of hundreds at a time, ugh!"

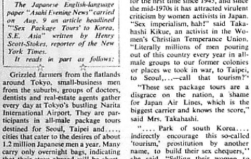

Photo shows a kisaeng party, a most prominent part of sex-package tours encouraged by the south Korean junta as a major foreign currency earner.

Junior Int'l Weight-lift Contests Held

Junior Friendship International Weightlifting Contests of Socialist Countries were held between July 27 and 30 in Nampo, a port city on the west coast of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report.

The GDR, Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban and Soviet junior weightlifting teams and the teams of the DPRK (A and B) participated in the contests.

Follow the results:

SNATCH	JERK	TOTAL
UP TO 52 KG CATEGORY		
1 Chong Song Hak (DPRK-A)	Krivitsky Igor (USSR)	Krivitsky Igor (USSR)
2 Choe Jong Sop (DPRK-A)	Choe Jong Sop (DPRK-A)	Chong Song Hak (DPRK-A)
3 Krivitsky Igor (USSR)	Chong Song Hak (DPRK-A)	Choe Chong Sop (DPRK-A)
UP TO 56 KG CATEGORY		
1 Andreas Letz (GDR)	Im Jong Chol (DPRK-A)	Andreas Letz (GDR)
2 Eremin Sergei (USSR)	Andreas Letz (GDR)	Eremin Sergei (USSR)
3 Ho Bong Chol (DPRK-A)	Eremin Sergei (USSR)	Im Jong Chol (DPRK-A)
90 KG CATEGORY		
1 Kulikov Mikhail (USSR)	Pramen Shanov (Bulgaria)	Pramen Shanov (Bulgaria)
2 Hlavati Andras (Hungary)	Kulikov Mikhail (USSR)	Kulikov Mikhail (USSR)
3 Pramen Shanov (Bulgaria)	Hlavati Andras (Hungary)	Hlavati Andras (Hungary)
100 KG CATEGORY		
1 Tanurov Oleg (USSR)	Peter Kunstner (Czhechoslovakia)	Tanurov Oleg (USSR)
2 Elieser Fuentes (Cuba)	Kovas Sandor (Hungary)	Petr Kunstner (Czechoslovakia)
3 Petr Kunstner (Czechoslovakia)	Tanurov Oleg (USSR)	Kovas Sandor (Hungary)
110 KG CATEGORY		
1 Mustrikov Andrei (USSR)	Mustrikov Andrei (USSR)	Mustrikov Andrei (USSR)
2 Tomas Wenzeslao Ortiz (Cuba)	Pak Bong Jun (DPRK- A)	Temelko Viranov (Bulgaria)
3 Temelko Viranov (Bulgaria)	Temelko Viranov (Bulgaria)	Pak Bong Jun (DPRK-A)
ABOVE 110 KG CATEGORY		
1 Antonio Krostev (Bulgaria)	Antonio Krostev (Bulgaria)	Antonio Krostev (Bulgaria)
2 Gerd Kempe (GDR)	Gerd Kempe (GDR)	Gerd Kempe (GDR)
3 Omar Guillermo Lopez (Cuba)	Omar Guillermo Lopez (Cuba)	Omar Guillermo Lopez (Cuba)

Bulgarian weightlifter Antonio Krostev snatched 182.5 kilograms, surpassing the world junior record of 180 kilograms.

Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded at the end of contests in each category.

After the contests a closing ceremony was held.

Letters of citation were awarded to the Soviet, Bulgarian and DPRK teams which came first, second and third respectively in the team total.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

* The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued recently decrees on appointing Ho Gyong and Kang Su Myong respectively as Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Malaysia and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

* An agreement on air service between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique was signed in Maputo on July 24.

* Kim Ryong Yong, Ambassador of the DPRK to the Republic of Niger, on July 21 presented his letter of credence to Seyni Kountche, Head of State, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Niger.

The head of state said that the reunification of Korea must be realized by the Korean people themselves peacefully in their interests free from alien interference.

* A Kaesong meeting of trade union workers and working people was held on August 1 to welcome the Polish trade union delegation headed by Jan Pawlak, Secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Poland.

* Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador to the DPRK, August 2 arranged a cocktail party for the Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe which had returned from a visit to Yugoslavia.

* Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, on July 25 met Chon Myong Gyong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Togo.

* A Tanzanian educational delegation headed by A.D. Munthali, director of the Lindi regional development at the Prime Minister's Office of the United Republic of Tanzania, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3.

* Jean Barre, press attache of the Essonne City Office of France and correspondent of the Swiss paper "Journal de Geneve," arrived in Pyongyang on August 3. (KCNA)

Children in DPRK

"National Holiday"

On June 1, the international children's day, athletic meetings were held everywhere in the DPRK. Children had a good time, dancing and singing.

This handsome boy with a charming smile puts on a traditional costume for men (Chogori-paji).

Book on Korean Culture Published In Pyongyang

The Foreign Languages Publishing House recently published in Chinese, English, Japanese and French "An Outline of Korean Culture" introducing the time-honoured national culture of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report.

The book consists of six chapters—"Culture of Primitive Society," "Culture of Ancient Korea," "Culture in the Period of the Three Kingdoms," "Culture in the Period of Silla (after the 7th century) and Palhae," "Culture in the Period of Koryo" and "Culture in the Period of the Li Dynasty."

It introduces Korea's science, technology, architecture, fine arts, literature and arts from the primitive society to the closing days of the feudal society of the Li dynasty.

Album "Korean Fine Arts" Published

The Foreign Languages Publishing House also brought out the picture album "Korean Fine Arts" in Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, French, and Spanish.

After the liberation, Korean fine arts have brilliantly developed to be truly popular ones congenial to the sentiments of the Korean people, to be revolutionary ones serving the interests of the party and the revolution.

The picture album contains art works showing the lofty communist virtues of President Kim Il Sung and the sagacity of his leadership, including paintings depicting him among workers and children.

Among the works with rich ideological content and high artistry are those dealing with the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the party, the heroic struggle of the People's Army and people during the Fatherland Liberation War, the people's struggle for socialist construction and their happy life, the courageous struggle of the south Korean people for the independent reunification of the country and against fascism and for democracy, the valiant struggle of the overseas compatriots, and also with class education.

The picture album "Korean Fine Arts" presents more than 140 works including Korean paintings, oils, industrial and architectural decorative arts, sculptures and industrial arts.

Koryo Bronze Brazier Unearthed

A Koryo bronze brazier was some time ago unearthed in Changjoa-ri of Changpung County some 30 km northeast of Kaesong, the capital of the Koryo dynasty (918-1392), in central Korea.

There is the site of the old stone walls at the foot of Mt. Suryong, the highest mountain about there. In the walls site there are the ruins of an old royal inn whose big corner-stones still remain scattered. The brazier was found in a sand layer 80 cm under ground in the inn nite.

The brazier is a round large bowl of four legs which is made mainly of bronze. The bowl is 113 cm in diameter (78 cm in inside diameter) and 14 cm deep, and the brazier is 39.1 cm high. The brim of the bowl is 17.2 cm wide and has an outer rim 2.9 cm wide and 2.8 cm thick.

An inscription on the back side of the brim mentions the purpose of manufacture of the brazier the names of its makers and its weight.

According to the inscription, the brazier weights 240 *kun* (144kg). So it is the biggest and heaviest of the old bronze braziers ever unearthed in the DPRK.

Korean Art Exhibition In Prague

A Korean art exhibition, showing works by 4th-5th century masters up to present paintings, was opened on July 27 in a Prague gallery to mark the 26th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War, according to a Ceteka report.

The ceremony was attended by Czech Deputy Minister of Culture Kovarik and other officials, as well as ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Czechoslovakia Ryu Ho Jun.

Modern Korean Embroidery, Porcelain Exhibition In Osaka

A modern Korean embroidery and porcelain exhibition was held from July 27 to July 31 in Osaka, Japan, under the auspices of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), according to a KNS report.

On display at the exhibition were 30 pieces of embroidery works and 34 pieces of porcelainware.

Also exhibited were Korean special industrial art objects and Korean paintings specially presented by the Korean Literature and Art Corporation under Chongryun.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on July 27.

The exhibits were appreciated by Korean citizens, and prominent figures of various circles, art specialists and a large number of people of Japan in Kinki districts including Osaka.

Saying that "Words fail to express the beauty of these things," "Korean culture is, indeed, in full bloom as people's culture," Japanese visitors accorded unstinted praises to the Juche-based art brilliantly developing and efflorescing under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Korean Paintings

"Swinging" by Sin Yun Bok (18th century)

Sin Yun Bok portrayed in this picture the life of the feudalistic ruling classes. He was famous as a genre painter of the 18th century.

World Bulletin

● The President of the South West Africa People's Organization, in its recent statement, declared that the Namibian people will wage the armed struggle till they win the country's independence.

● The Nigerian government decided to nationalize a British oil monopoly company in its country.

● The 5th session of the Council of the Latin American Economic System held in the capital of Venezuela.

● The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made public a statement on the smashing of manoeuvres of counter-revolutionary elements.

● The Malaysian government decided to place commerce in food stuff under state control.

● The non-aligned countries, the developing countries are pungently denouncing the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and interference.

● The Nepalese Foreign Minister, speaking at a meeting sponsored by the Nepal Council of International Affairs, declared that peace, friendship and non-alignment are the key points of Nepal's foreign policy.

● Celebrating the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, a banquet arranged by the Ministry of National Defence of China.

● Another armed attack was committed by the Rhodesian rascist clique on Zambia.

● The South West Africa People's Organization recently made public a statement in Lusaka appealing to the world public to investigate at once the crimes committed by the South African racist clique against the Africans of Namibia.

(KCNA)

Brief Korean History (25)

People's Struggle against Aggression and Feudalism during Li Dynasty

Attack on Tsushima Island, Japanese Pirates Base

In the early 15th century the Korean people fought with a courage against the aggressors coming from the north and the south.

After its founding, the feudal government devoted great efforts to external security and territorial integrity.

The first step to this end was the formation of naval fleets to beat back the Japanese freebooters who had ceaselessly harassed the coastal areas since the middle of the 14th century. Strict control and surveillance, meanwhile, were exercised over the trade activity of Japanese merchants.

In 1419 the Japanese pirates, however, attacked the seacoasts of Hwanghae and Chungchong provinces aboard hundreds of ships and committed pillage and massacre again.

The feudal government of Korea took this opportunity and decided to attack Tsushima Island. In June that year, an expeditionary fleet consisting of 227 warships and more than 17,000 naval troops left Koje Island, and sailed up to Tsushima Island. The Korean troops destroyed or burnt up 144 enemy ships and military establishments and killed and wounded Japanese dwarfs in large numbers. The Korean expeditionary fleet brought the enemies into submission and returned triumphantly after securing the promise that they would never invade Korea again.

This expedition put an end to the aggression of Japanese adventurers and demonstrated the strength of the Korean fleet.

During this period the Korean people fought gallantly to repel the invasion of the Tungusic people of Manchuria from the north and achieve territorial integrity.

In the early years of the Li dynasty, some of the troublesome Tungusic people living in the upper reaches of the Amnok-gang River and in the southern shores of the Tuman-gang River frequently attacked the border areas and looted the people's property.

The Korean feudal government punished those Tungusic people who were obsessed with invading activities, with an iron hand. But those who were in obedience to its dictation were allowed to carry on trade. Fur goods they brought were rewarded with quantities of cotton, rice, salt and other daily necessities on fairly good terms.

In 1433 a 15,000-strong expeditionary force commanded by Choe Yun Dok attacked a stronghold of the enemy on the other side of the Amnok-gang River. In 1473 an expeditionary force 6,000 strong crushed another stronghold in the same place. In the period between 1416 and 1443 the feudal government established four counties in the upper reaches of the Amnok-gang River.

And during the period between 1434 and 1449, it drove the Tungusic people to the opposite side of the Tuman-gang River and set up six county seats at Hoeryong, Chongsong, Kyonghung, Onsong, Puryong and so forth in North Hamgyong Province of today. As they were built as border fortresses, they were called *ryukjin* or six fortified towns.

After the formation of these towns, the feudal government moved the people in the southern area to the newly-opened area and exempted them from taxation and compulsory labour for a definite period. Many people flocked to this area.

The people in the cold border area built castles and reclaimed land, overcoming difficulties and warding off the invasion of the Tungusic people.

With the formation of four counties and six fortified towns the feudal government was able to attain the official fixing of the northern territory with the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang rivers as a demarcation line and successfully prevent the foreign invasion as well.

Imjin Patriotic War

With the aim of seizing Korea, the villainous Japanese aggressors launched a sudden attack on Korea in April 1592 (the year of Imjin in the Korean calendar) with a force of 170,000 land troops and nearly 40,000 seamen. At the time when the enemy started invading Korea, aristocratic rulers of the government of the Li dynasty were busy with sectarian strife, while leaving national defence in the shade. Instead of organizing the war of resistance they, solely occupied with personal safety, fled to Uiju on the Amnok-gang River together with the king. But the patriotic-minded people and soldiers fought the aggressors with valour in defence of the country even under the difficult conditions where there was no unified state leadership.

The enemies tried to swallow up Korea at a stretch by employing the tactics of attacking both from the sea and land. However, the fleet led by Li Sun Sin and volunteer troops totally frustrated their attempt on the sea and in the land. When the enemy's naval force sailed up to a point on the South Sea, Admiral Li Sun Sin who, in anticipation of the Japanese invasion, had reinforced the naval force, took the command of 85 vessels and fought many battles in the sea off Sachon and Tanghwang-po and sent 118 enemy boats to the bottom of the sea. At that time, a tortoise-shaped boat invented by Li Sun Sin showed tremendous capacity in naval battles. The surface of the boat was covered with prickly iron plate and it was so contrived as to fire guns from both sides and spew fire and emit smoke from the stem.

The tortoise boat, the world's first ironclad ship, showered bullets, shells and incendiary arrows, threading its way through the enemy ships, and destroyed or burnt them up.

When the enemy's navy was trying to start landing operations, the Li Sun Sin-led fleet dragged them out to the sea off Hansan Island and encircled them, wrecking 100 ships at a stroke. In Korean history this victory is called Great Victory on Hansan Island. Thanks to the vigorous activity of the Li Sun Sin-led fleet, the Japanese navy attempt to join up with the ground force by going up north by sea route was completely foiled.

Taking advantage of the wavering attitude taken by some feudal rulers, the Japanese land force could penetrate deep into the interior of Korea, but they got hard knocks everywhere from the patriotic volunteers and soldiers. They were encountered with powerful resistance on the part of volunteers led by Kwak Jae U of Kyongsang Province, Ko Gyong Myong of Cholla Province, Cho Ho Ik of Pyongan Province, Chong Mun Bu of Hamgyong Province and Buddhist saint So San on Mt. Myohyang-san. The Korean soldiers and people won a series of signal victories in battles on the Yonan, Chinju and Haengjusan castles. Thus, towards June 1593, enemy troops were obliged to withdraw. Some troops were driven into a narrow area along the South Sea coast. Ming troops who had come to assistance also took part in the operation for driving back the Japanese aggressor troops.

Later, the enemies who had gained a breathing spell behind the scenes of peace negotiations reinvaded Korea in January 1597, this time with a force of 140,000 ground troops and tens of thousands of crewmen. The government troops, taking concerted action with volunteer troops, annihilated the enemy's main force on the Tosan Castle of Ulsan. Admiral Li Sun Sin who had been removed from office due to the enemy's trick and some feudal rulers' plots was reappointed the naval commander. He destroyed more than 300 enemy vessels at a stretch in the sea off Uldol with only 12 ships, by employing a skilful decoying tactics and making use of ebb tide. Some 500 retreating enemy ships, and over 20,000 crewmen were sent to the bottom of the South Sea off Roryang. This virtually meant the successful conclusion of the war. In this last battle Admiral Li died a heroic death.

Signal victory gained in the seven-year arduous war against the vicious Japanese invaders powerfully demonstrated the ardent patriotism of the Korean people and their indomitable mettle and it wrote another glorious page in the history of middle age.

(To be continued)

Visit to Monumental Edifice in Korea (15)

Ryongsong Machine Plant College

The Ryongsong Machine Plant College affiliated to the Ryongsong Machine Plant in South Hamgyong Province is a unique factory school in the DPRK.

There, the workers of the plant can study while on job.

In the DPRK, such a kind of institutes are set up in every big factory or enterprise.

The advantage of factory institutes is that they can bring up communist constructors equipped with a high knowledge of science and technology through experience.

Besides, the students of such institutes can brush up their knowledge and theory obtained in classrooms through practical work in their factories.

Especially, the Ryongsong Machine Plant plays a great role in machine tool production as a "mother factory."

Machine tools which are a base for an independent economy, are all manufactured by the workers of this plant. Their production includes 18-metre turning lathes, 6,000 ton presses, vinalon plants, ammonia combines, large rolling machines, etc.

The teachers at the institute are excellent technicians with a knowledge of up-to-date science and abundant experience acquired through long years of work.

The dean of the institute is the director of the plant.

Main stress is laid in the curriculum of the school on machine engineering, machine production, metal processing industry and chemistry.

While stressing practical education in machine production technology, the school places emphasis also on the principles of mechanization such as drafting, theoretical mechanics and theoretical studies of instruments and machines.

Lectures are given and experiments are made frequently in the workshops instead of in the classrooms.

The purpose of this education is to closely adapt theory to practice by using various kinds of method of education and to give the students a clear understanding of the nature and laws of things.

It is also a task of the teachers to give homework to students in accordance with the conditions of their work and to visit their houses, domitories and workshops.

Moreover the teachers see to it that the tasks given are put into practice in the workshops.

In this way the students are trained to be accomplished technicians. Sixty per cent of the technicians at the Ryongsong Machine Plant are granduates of this institute.

In future, more workers will be reliable technical and management cadres in the country and contribute greatly to socialist construction.

The 18-metre turning lathe made by the Ryongsong Machine Plant

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA [illegible]